Supplementary Figure 1	Defined developmental cues induce the rapid differentiation of pluripotent epiblast stem cells into oligodendrocytes.
Supplementary Figure 2	Efficient transition of EpiSCs to neural rosettes.
Supplementary Figure 3	Region-specific patterning of EpiSC-derived neural rosettes.
Supplementary Figure 4	Patterned rosettes first produce neurons.
Supplementary Figure 5	Differentiation of EpiSCs into oligodendrocytes is robust across many independent cell lines.
Supplementary Figure 6	Highly expanded EpiSC-derived OPCs maintain the capacity to differentiate.
Supplementary Figure 7	Transplanted EpiSC-derived OPCs do not form neurons.
Supplementary Figure 8	Pluripotent stem cell differentiation provides a tractable platform for oligodendrocyte biology and medicine.
Supplementary Table 1	Cell type specific gene lists for EpiSCs, rosettes, OPCs, and oligodendrocytes.
Supplementary Table 2	PCR primer sequences.
Supplementary Video 1	Time-lapse imaging of EpiSC-derived OPCs differentiated to oligodendrocytes. Images were collected every 10 minutes for 68 hours on an inverted microscope outfitted with a precision scanning stage within a live cell incubation chamber and cover at 37°C and 5% CO2 in medium containing T3, SHH, Noggin, cAMP, IGF1, and NT3.